# THE TEDIOUS TRIAL.

Close of the Sixteenth Week of the Scandal Suit.

FRANK MOULTON REAPPEARS

A Question of Veracity Between Him and Partridge.

BEECHER AND THE CHARGE OF ADULTERY.

Did He Offer to Compromise with Moulton?

THE ORIGINAL CHURCH COMMITTEE

Yesterday's proceedings in the Brooklyn trial were dull and spiritless. Mr. Cleveland was again upon the stand. He does not improve as a witness. The gnarled method of his replies-now slow, again quick, then hesitating and never very clear or responsive-makes him a witness who provokes the audience to yawns and the crossexamining counsel to irritability. Mr. Morris again resumed the work of cross-examining, Mr. Fullerton being absent. The few main points-and all those elicited were not many-comprised an answer from the witness that he had given Mr. Beecher's letter of instruction to Mr. Redpath to Mr. Shearman last Thursday, Mr. Morris reminded him that the day previous he said he did not know where it was. On the ground that he was not aware what Mr. Shearman did with the letter, whether he kept or destroyed it, be justified himself in his answer of the day before, but as he had so recently handed it over to Mr. Shearman the recourse to this diaphanous technicanty was made the most of by the plaintim's counsel. He was closely pressed to what he was to do at the conference in Boston with Mr. Reapath. He said, along with the letter of authority to act in

MR. BEECHER'S NAME, that he also had received verbal instructions. He was to meet General Butler and Frank Mounton; that there was something said about withdrawing the charge of blackmail against Mr. Moulton if the latter withdrew his charge of adultery against Mr. Beecher: but, then, it was no part of his instructions to withdraw the actual charge. However, General Butler and Mr. Moulton refused to see him.

Redpath appears to have set himself actively to work as late as August last, when the whole world had been made aware of the scandal, to settle the matter amicably. It was to this end he telegraphed to Beecher in the Latin tongue the following short and singular despatch, which Pryor read in court in the original, for Pryor is a

Come, come at once in the name of the Pather to the end that a great poril may be averted. Silently I have labored for three years that I may obtain an authority which I can hold in my hand for a day only. Do not trustrate me by your doubts, but

Cleveland, in consequence of this despatch, was sent by Beecher to Boston with a letter of instructions, which he denied on Thursday as knowing to what it referred.

Mr. Morris was gaining ground and smiling gleefully. He pushed on to inquire about the report did of the investigating Committee and handed the witness a letter from Mr. Moulton to Mrs. Tilton and asked him to harmonize it with the report in question. Cleveland appealed to the Court. He looked

WEAK AND NERVOUS.

and asked to be protected in his health; that it was impossible for him to analyze the report and make it harmonize with anything in reference to it. The Judge came to the rescue and put the machinery of cross-examination in smoother working order by asking several questions himself. Morris never faltered, however, but held on to the much worried witness like a builded, showed complete readiness to take bold of the defendant's counsel in the same unyielding manner. As a whole, the day was not oductive of any very important results; yet it had its share of effect in favor of the plaintiff. "Every little makes a mickle," as the old Scotch saving has it, and neither side is disposed to retect the smallest atom of evidence that may tell in

MR. AND MRS. BEECHES. cerned expression of face than on any day since the beginning of the trial. His color was subdued and even, and what looked like a self-gratulatory smile flitted about his lips. His wife sat next to him. She seemed bored and weary, and rested her head on her hand, as if overcome by her long vigit. In the exciting days of the trial, when every eye and ear were quickened, she never ceased to exhibit a lively interest in the witnesses and their evidence; with her husband relieved from the trying ordeal he endured at the hands of Fullerton the great strain on her faculties is broken. She feels the worst is over and sighs for rest and quiet. Sne deserves something of the kind, for even strong men who have attended daily on the trial since its commencement have suffered prostration from the heat and ill-ventilation. Titton shows no sign of weariness. The lines of age deepen in his face, but his eye never tires wandering from counsel to witness and to jury, vigilantly watching each and all and calculating the progress of his case from moment to moment. Only a few women were present. Bessie Turner comes no more. She was a lion or rather

Honess whenever she did appear, and she loved the

distinction.

MOULTON AGAIN. Moulton, called a second time as witness to answer whether he ever said to a Mr. Patridge that Mr. Titton's object in writing the "Life of Woodauii" was to put himself at the head of the Spiritualists of the country, as the Spiritualists were much more numerous than the Congregationalists, replied vigorously and tinctly that he never did. Then he stepped down. and Partridge, a tall, thin, weak-voiced man, with a green shade over his eyes, was recalled, and in answer to the question of Evarts, if Moulton had made use of the language given, repiled that he did, substantially. Then Mr. Beach jumped to his feet to cross-examine, and he looked desperate enough either to shoot or to eat Partridge. He wanted to know from the witness if he could tell the year when he had the conversation with Moulton. The witness replied that If the counsel would tell him when the life of Woodhull was published he could tell him the year, as it was immediately after the publication. To Mr. Beach it appeared morvellous that this old gentleman should have preserved the piece of paper which he produced on the first day of his examination as having accompanied Tilton's check of \$7,000 to the firm of Woodruff & Robinson and yet forget the time of the conversation with Moulton. Partridge grew confused. Evaris tried to pelp him, and the counsel on both sides drifted into one of their customary snarts, in the midst

of which the court was adjourned till Monday. Clerk Mallison called the jury roll yesterday for the two hundred and second time. His voice in executing this duty is bold and clear, and every name on the jury is as familiar to him now as his own. He has been a great help to the reporters, guarding their quarters like a mastiff from invasion by the mob of visitors, and courteously furnishing the names of prominent people who are invited to take places of vantage on the bench behind the Judge.

Henry M. Cleveland recailed, cross-examination resumed by Mr. Mofris.

BERCHER'S INSTRUCTIONS TO CLEVELAND.

Witness—The aninorization referred to yesterday I now recollect; I gave it to one of Mr.

leave it to him.

YESTERDAY'S EXAMINATION REFERRED TO.

Q. "Have you got that paper?" you were asked, and you answered "No." and that you didn't know where it was. Is that troe? A. I hadn't it nere; Mr. Shearman had it; I didn't know where he had it; did know Mr. Shearman had it; I didn't know where he had it; did know Mr. Shearman had it; don't know why I did not state so yesterday.

Q. 191d you suppose by that question that I wanted to know where that paper was? A. When I gave that paper to Mr. Shearman I supposed that it it was proper to be introduced it would be introduced; that was my understanding of it; that was the reason I answered so; went from Boston to the White Mountains to meet Mr. Beecher the 4th of September; was then aware that a second report or statement was in course of preparation by Mr. Moulton; it was the subject of conversation between myself and Mr. Beecher; supposed that statement would cover the whole of Mr. Moulton's deleace, including the blackmailing charge; I understood that Mr. Redpath adesired Mr. Beecher to come to Boston to couler with him and other parties with regard to the Moulton statement; my visit to Boston underinstruction from Mr. Beecher to charges of F. D. Moulton and Theodore Tilton were withdrawn completely and unqualifiedly—entirely retracted; I went to ascertain as a matter of courtesy what Mr. Redpath and the other gentiemen had to say.

Q. Have you stated the whole object of your visit to Boston? A. Mr. Beecher wanted to know what all this means, but remember this, that I will have nothing to do with any proposition or arrangement affecting all these scandais except on the condition of F. D. Moulton and Theodore Tilton making an absolute retraction of every charge made by them affecting my character.

Q. What did you intend to do after consulting with Mr. Redpath and the others in Boston? A. Imtended, If Mr. Redpath's statement was accompanied with an authentic withdrawal and retraction of all the charges by Moulton and Tilton against Mr. Beecher, that I should

Beecher for his i Beecher's authorit have exercised it.

The witness was closely pressed for an answer

have exercised it.

The witness was closely pressed for an answer as to what action he should have taken on the Instruction given him by Mr. Beecher on the proposed conference at Boston.

Witness further explained—I had received verbal instructions from Mr. Beecher on the 4th of September, immediately after breakfast; but susquently, just before I srepped into the carriage to go to the depot, Mr. Beecher handed me that paper—the written instructions—and said. "If any one doubts that you can hear and determine for me at Boston show them that paper;" I took it and put it in my pocket and didn't read it till after I had left the White Mountains; there was something said on the subject of Mr. Beecher withdrawing the charge of blackmail against Moulton before going to Boston; I was not to withdraw that charge as part of my instructions.

Q. Did you exhibit your authority to the parties in Boston; A. I may have done so to Mr. Redpath; he knew what my instructions were; he knew I came there to meet General Butler and Mr. Moulton.

Q. Did you see them—General Butler and Moul-

Mr. Moulton.
Q. Did you see them—General Butler and Moulton there? A. No; Mr. Redpath told me they decined to meet me.
Mr. Morris—I now come to the latest telegram, which General Pryor will read in the original.
General Pryor read the following telegram in Latin, afterward translating it:

From J. Respars to Mr. Bascones:

Come—come at once, in the name of the Father, to the end that a great peri may be averted. Silently I have labored for three years that I may obtain an authority which I hold in my hand for one day only. Do not frustrate me by your doubts or hesitation, but come. J. R.

trate me by your doubts or hesitation, but come. J. R. Witness—It was in consequence of this despatch that Mr. Beecher wished me to go to Boston; Mr. Beecher telegraphed to him that I was going; it was friday morning it was suggested I should go to Boston, and I went in an hour afterward; did not intend to have left the White Mountains till the succeeding Saturday or Monday; that was the first request made to me on the subject; nothing had been said to we about it the previous day, but the affairs which subsequently brought me to Boston were spoken of retween myself and Mr. Beecher.

Beccher.

Question pressed—My going to Boston might have been discussed on Thursday evening.

Q. Mr. Beccher on Thursday telegraphs to Redpath, "Cleveland will come with full decumentary power to act in my behalt." Did you not know of that despatch being sent on Thursday night; A. Well, I might have seen it or beard it read.

Q. Did you ever say to Mr. Fora that you had it in your power to ruin the Christian Union? A. No.

Q. Did you not say that you knew the secret of Q. And that you would divulge the secret ? A. I

Q. Nothing of that character? A. Nothing upon

Q. Nothing of that character? A. Nothing upon which that could grow.
Q. Do you know Mr. Samuel Belcher? A. Yes;
I went over with him carefully the draft prepared for the Investigation Committee to see that it was accurate; I can't say how often it was read; I will swear that Mr. Belcher did not use the words "true story;" I have read Mr. Belcher's testimony from the published "Account of the Great Scandal." the book you hold in your hand.
Q. You said you were first aware of the error in Mr. Beecher's testimony when you read Mrs. Winslow's testimony? A. Yes.
The chuscal investigating Committee, Q. What was the report of the church committee founded upon? A. On the testimony of witnesses.

founded upon? A. On the testimony of witnesses.

Q. Were the witnesses sworn? A. No. Report handed to witness.

Q. I call your attention to that portion of the report—letter from Mr. Moulton to Mrs. Titton—and say if that letter was contained in Moulton's first long statement and nownere else?

The witness appealed to the Court.

Witness—if Your Honor please, I desire to take no responsibility as to the report; nor do I desire to withhold any knowledge of the case that came before me, from my first acquaintance with the case; but I submit it is literally impossible for me, in my present state of health, to analyze that report and to make it harmonize with the evidence port and to make it harmonize with the evidence and the appearance with that related to it. It is a diverging the content of the conte port and to make it harmonize with the evidence or with anything that relates to it; it is atterly impossible for me to do so, and I appeal to Your

Impossible for me to do so, and I appeal to four Henor for protection.

The Court—If an adjournment is desirable we will allow you to stand over.

Mr. Morris—We have no objection to that. There are some very important points to be inquired into.

quired into.

The Witness—It would be utterly impossible for me at this time, so far removed from that report, to make an analysis of all the evidence.

The Court—We can understand that.

Witness—I doubt if Your Honor can recall all the

The Court—We can understand that.
Witness—I doubt if Your Honor can recall all the events of this trial.

Mr. Morris—We will ask you plain questions upon these facts.

Witness—I cannot do it.

Mr. Evants—Witness, had better go on and get through. This is a plain and candid statement. Witness, as each question arises, will alsawer it to the best of his knowledge. If he knows nothing about it that will end the matter.

The winness, again addressing the Court, said:—Allow me, Your Honor, to add, it is important for me to be free from this excltement to night if possible. My attack has affected my head, and I had one suspension of vital powers, and I must ask the protection of the Court.

Examination resumed.

Q. Do you recollect hearing of a letter or statement of Mrs. Titton's which was subsequently shown to Dr. Storrs, dated July, 1870;—"Prompted by my duty, I have toid my husband that Mr. Henry Ward Beecher, my pastor, had solicited me to be a wile to him, together with all this imports." Do you recollect such a letter?

Q. Was that letter presented to the committee, and was it considered by them? A. I can't say.

Q. Did the committee, in making their report, take into consideration Mr. Mouston's statement?

Objected to.

Q. In making up their report, you referred to

Q. Did the committee, in making their report, take into consideration Mr. Mouston's statement? Objected to.
Q. In making up their report, you referred to four letters contained in Moulton's long statement of August 21; did your committee consider that statement of Mr. Moulton's, in making their report, as part of the evidence taken before the committee? A. I am utterly unable to recollect the details of the whole matter.
Q. In your examination in your house you stated that you did not take that statement into consideration at all—that nothing was considered that was not before the committee in evidence? A. Well, I accept that.
Q. And do you now state that you did not consider Mr. Moulton's statement in evidence? A. Not as evidence before the committee in making up the report; we didn't take late consideration anything but what was given in the report based upon the evidence; I don't recollect taking any of Moulton's statements into consideration; I don't know that Mr. Moulton mads any statement, or that he submitted to any examination; never was informed that Mr. Sage had received two despatches from Mr. Moulton destring to be examined before the committee; I am aware he was invited; I was ready to do anything for Mr. Titton if he took issue with Mr. Beecher in a manif way and inside the Church.
Q. Are you aware that Mr. Titton wrote a letter

issue with Mr. Beecher in a manly way and inside the Church.

Q. Are you aware that Mr. Tilton wrote a letter to the church offering to be examined? A. I am not; he wrote a letter to the pastor, assistant pastor and the clerk.

Q. What action was taken with regard to that letter? A. It was a subject of disgust with many of the people of the church.

Q. What action was taken by the church with regard to that letter? A. None taken by the church that I recollect.

Q. What action, if any, was taken by the examining committee? A. It was discussed formally by members of the committee.

Q. Were you present at the discussion? A. I don't recollect now.

Q. You were aware of the fact that the letter had been sent? A. I was.

Q. Did you not promise Tilton that you would see that action was taken? Objected to, A. He had promised, but Tilton had not carried out his conviction. The Court took a recess.

AFTER RECESS
the examination of Cleveland was resumed, and he was dismissed from the stand at three o'clock, after twenty minutes of redirect examination by Mr. Shearman. The witness spoke with more case Beecher's counse).
Q. To which of the counsel? A. Mr. Shearman; I returned from connection has Thursday; gave it to Shearman since ms feturn; I told mm first I cross-examination. At targe o'clock, when Cleve-

had such a paper in my possession, and after that | land stepped down and out, a stir took place and | I gave it to him. in walked Frank Moulton with a quick, steady stride, through the middle passage of the court room, around by the back of the jury and up to the foot of the witness stand, where he took a seat. It was clear there was something novel on foot, and in a few minutes the novelty revealed itself in the second appearance of Mouiton, this time subpoened by the defence. Moulten took his seat with his usual firm and confident manner, crossed his legs, expectorated three or four times and answered a few questions relative to his acquaintances with Mr. S. V. Partridge. An argument between counsel then arose and Moulton passed the time pulling his mustache. Close on the heels of Moulton as he entered the court room came Judge Fullerton and Roger A. Pryor. Fullerton's reappearance stirred up a murmar in the audience, and people prepared themselves for ome sensational episade. The proceedings always seem blank in the absence of Fullerton. He has become essential to the life of the performance. He is the particular star, and the stock company is but little without him.

Be is the particular star, and the stock company is but little without him.

The cross-examination of Mr. Cleveland was resumed by Mr. Morris at a quarter-past two o'clock. Witness said:—I have stated that I occame acquainted with the West charges in the summer of 1873; it should be 1874; I have no knowledge of the charges until 1874; I learned them that year from the statement of Mr. Tilton; that is the first knowledge I had of the character of the charges; I had a general knowledge of the charges at the time; I did not know that the charges were bised on the fact that Mr. Tilton charged Mr. Beecher with criminal intimacy with his (filton's) wife; the subject of the charges was a matter of discussion among the members of Plymouth church; I understood the charges to slander Mr. Beecher.

Q. What did you learn to be the nature of the charges? A. The scandal charges, assailing Mr. Beecher in regard to his moral conduct and his relations with women; I do not recollect that there was any discussion as to his alleged immoral conduct with Mrs. Tilton; I was then lamiliar with Mr. Beecher; I do not say that I did not then hear that his moral character was questioned in regard to Mrs. Tilton; Mr. West was not called before the Investigating Committee.

Q. Why was he not called before that committee?

A. I do not think his name was mentioned; I knew that he had preferred charges; it did not occur to me that he might be able to throw some light on the charges; I recollect seeing a letter from Mr. Beecher; did not take much part in the preparation of the card; I had a conversation with Mr. Beecher; did not take much part in the preparation of the card; I had a conversation with Mr. Beecher; did not take much part in the preparation of the card; I had a conversation with Mr. Beecher; did not card; I had something to do with the published card in connection with Mr. Beecher; did not take much part in the preparation of the card; I had a conversation in regard to the adalts of Plymouth church (letter handed to withess); this

r. Beecher's handwriting. Mr. Morris read from a printed paper regarding Bowen's alleged grievances. The matter referred to a settlement of grievances; to a request made to call on Howen to effect a reconciliation, and to the fact that Bowen said the reconciliation did not include one thing which, if known, would drive Mr. Beecher out of Brooklyn.

Incinde one thing which, if known, would drive Mr. Beecher out of Brooklyn.

REDIRKOT EXAMINATION.

Redirect by Mr. Shearman—When my examination was taken at my house I was lying down, not ago to sit up during portions of the day; I saffered considerable pain; I had a lainting fit; as far as my knowledge goes, Mr. Beecher made no effort to procure the publication of the tripartite agreement in the Times; he made an effort to prevent it; I heard about the West charges; I was not then a member of the Examining Committee; the custom of the Examining Committee is not to disclose charges even to members of the church; my recollection is that Mr. Titton did not undertake to describe the charges made against him by Mr. West; I do not think Mr. West; s name was mentioned in Mr. Titton's speech.

Q. In your sick room was your state of bealth such as to clearly enable you to understand the nature of the questions put to you? A. No, sir; on the evening of the 25th of June I saw Mr. Beecher on a car in Beekman street, New York, while I was standing at my door, and he pointed to Brooklyn—an act which I understood to mean that he wanted to see me in Brooklyn that evening; when the committee met the names suggested by others; I have been asked questions with regard to an interview between myself, General Tracy, Mr. Beecher and Mr. Shearman; it was suggested that there should be a committee appointed outside of the church.

Mr. Cleveland stated in reply to further ques-

that there should be a committee appointed outside of the church.

Mr. Cleveland stated in reply to further questions that Mr. Beecher had suggested the names
of Whitam Culien Bryant, George W. Curtis and
William M. Evarts as a committee to investigate
this case; Mr. Shearman Said this proposition was
dissented from by museit and Mr. Tracy on the
ground that such a committee could not be protected against the innumerable libel suits that
might follow, and that the only proper action to
be taken was such as could be taken by a committee of the church. be taken was such as could be taken by a committee of the church.

Mr. Cleveland said:—After the appointment of the Investigating Committee it was stated that the committee, in its action, would be privileged; testimony was taken before the 7th of July, but none of the evidence was published before that time; there was a discussion, not as to the danger of folding the investigation, but of publishing the proceedings.

of Bolding the investigation of the committee, proceedings.

Q. Did you, or any member of the committee, have any hope or expectation that Mrs. Titton would leave her house on the 11th of July? Ob-

In reply to the Court Mr. Cleveland said he had no expectation that Mrs. Titton would leave her

no expectation that Mrs. Titton would leave her home.

To Mr, Shearman—I never entered with any design to induce Mrs. Tilton to leave her husband.

To Mr, Mortis—i have not before mentioned in my testimony the names of Mr. Bryant, Mr. Evaris and Mr. Curtis; when I was examined in my house I was lying down; I was able to go about my room; my condition of health at present is quite sufficient to aftest my memory.

FRANCIS B. MOLLION RECALLED,

Examined by Mr. Evaris—Mr. Moulton, I call your attention to this question. Do you know samuel D. Partrigge? A. Yes, sir, very well; I have known him since 1804 up to the present time.

Q. Do you remember having a conversation with Mr. Partrigge soon after the appearance of the "Life of Woodhull," on the subject of the writing of the "Life" by Mr. Fitton, or the reasons of it? A. I don't recoilect having had any such conversation with Mr. Partrigge.

Q. Did you say to him that Tilton's reasons or motives lee writing the "Life of Woodhull" was to put himself at the head of the Spiritualists of the United States, or of the country, and that there were more Spiritualists than there were Congregationanists, or to the effect of that statement, or to the effect of any part of that statement, Mr. Feach objected to the question, and Mr.

ment? Mr. Reach objected to the question, and Mr. Pulerton said the question was entirely irrele-

Mr. Beach was satisfied that His Honor would Mr. Beach was satisfied that His Honor would see that there is no language in the evidence that would show that Mr. Moulton was concerned in the preparation of the "Life of Woodhuli," by Mr. Tilton. On the contrart, when it came to its knowledge he objected strenuously to its publication. It was not pretended to say that Moulton had ever said that Tilton's object or purpose in writing that "Life" had anything whatsoever to do with any arrangement made between Mr. Tilton and Mr. Beecher to suppress action on the part of the indy. The publication was an entrely independent action on the part of Mr. Tilton. The declarations of Moulton were astranger to that proceeding, and the counsel denounced the attempt to get such an act or declaration before the jury.

Mr. Evarts explained his position in the argu-Mr. Evarts explained his position in the argument, reading from the testimens of Mr. Moniton and the ruling of the Court on laying the loundation or basis for the introduction of evidence for collateral impeacement, it this evidence sought was to be excluded at all it was to be so excluded

was to be excluded at all it was to be so excluded on the principles which allow collateral impeachment. Mr. Evarts argued at length the position of the witness, his relations and association with the plaintiff and derendant. It was proposed to show the personal advantages to be gained by the plaintiff by putting himself at the head of the Spiritualists of the country, who were more numerous than the Congregationslists.

Mr. Beach replied, using the argument that this was not a concurrent act; that Moulton's evidence is that he knew nothing about the act of writing the 'Life' by Thiton until he told him of it. As it was not a league between the parties it was not asked to the contract of the c

writing the "Life" by Tition until he told him of it. As it was not a league between the parties it was not admissible.

Judge Nellson—I think I will take the answer.

Q. Jud you say to Mr. Partridge that Mr. Tition's reason or motive for writing the "Life of Woodhull" was to put himself at the lead of the Spiritualists of the country, or of the United States, as there were more Spiritualists than Congregationalists, or anything to the effect of that statement, in whole or any part I. A. The question is involved in different parts; I know of no such thing being said; I used no such thing in regard to the part—that part as to whether I said the Spiritualists outnummered the Congregationalists in this country; I told Mr. Partridge I understood from someoody, I don't know who, that the Spiritualists of the conversation, nor whether it was introduced by Mr. Partridge or myself.

Q. What led to the subject of Spiritualists in the conversation, nor whether it was introduced by Mr. Partridge or myself.

Q. What led to the subject of Spiritualists in the conversation. A. Something suggested it, I suppose; I want to put in evidence the conversation beginning and ending with that remark; I remember nothing more of it inan that we converse dogether about Mr. Beccher, Mr. Tition and Mrs. Woodhoil.

Q. Do you say that this conversation was a part

Q. Do you say that this conversation was a part Q. Do you say that this conversation was a part of the conversation in which the "Life of Mrs. Woodbuill" was reserved to? A. I remember nothing of any conversation that Mr. Partridge and with me in regard to the "Life of Mrs. Woodbuil," I have no recollection that will enable me to make a statement, of the least part of such a conversation; I will swear distinctly as to one thing, that if ever nea a conversation with Mr. Partridge in relation to the "Life of Mrs. Woodbuil," that I do not tell him that Tilton told me, or that I know, either directly or indirectly, that he had written it for the purpose of placing aimself at the head of the Surifulaists of this country.

Q. I didn't ask you in Tilton's motive was to put himself at the head of the Spiritualists of the country. I want to know whether you told Mr. Partridge that? A. I did not tell Mr. Partridge that

Mr. Evarts—Very well, sir, that will do.

S. D. PARKRIDGE RECALLED.

Examined by Mr. Evarts.
Q. I call your attention now to the first conversation which you had with Mr. Moniton after the publication or the "Woodhull Life." I asked you if Moulton said anything to you on the subject of Thiton's object and motives in writing that "Life" to you, and you answered "that he did." I now ask, what did he say to you?

Mr. Beach objected on the ground that that was not proper collateral matter for inquiry.

Judge Neilson allowed the question to be put by counsel in special form, otherwise the witness answer might become independent matter.

Mr. Evarts said my question is what he said to him on the subject of Thiton's writing "Woodhull's Life." The counsel repeated the question to witness.

The Witness—He toid me that—

ness.

The Witness—He told me that—

Mr. Beach objected on the ground that the question called for a simple answer, yes or no.

The Court concurred in this view and the witness said he did not use the phraseology used by Mr. Evarts exactly, but that was the substance of

Mr. Evarts argued in vain to get in the witness' account of the statement, but the Court ruled it out, and defendant's counsel excepted to the ruling. Mr. Beach then proceeded to cross-examine the witness.

Mr. Beach then proceeded to cross-examine the witness.

Q. When did this conversation to which you refer take place? A. Soon after the publication of the pamphiet; I don't remember when or where I first saw it; I believe I had that conversation in 1872; if that was ine year the pamphiet was published then I am certain it was in 1872; it was in the office of Woodruff & Robinson; in the fall; I don't recollect who was present besides air. Mouton and myself; the conversation was had, I am certain, immediately after the publication.

Q. Did the conversation make any special impression on your mind?

Mr. Evarts objected, and the question was withdrawn for the present, whereupon the Court adjourned this eleven o'clock on Monday morning.

#### PLYMOUTH PRAYER MEETING.

Last night for the first time Mr. Reacher gave his platform for the accommodation of the muititude. A row of chairs extended across the platform behind his chair, which were mostly filled by members of the church, while on the other side of the table Edward Beecher sat. The doors on the Orange street side of the church were kept open all the evening and settees were placed outside in the hall, and then many had to stand. Mr. Beecher opened the meeting by prayer himself. Toward the last he said :-- Ob, God, continue, as we know Thou wilt, in Thy goodness to us. We pray that men may learn to trust Thee, not to sin, but to help them from sinning. We pray that we may be delivered from all mercry human leelings and that we may come into the Chrisus to-night; may we demean ourselves as children of God. We thank Thee for what Thou hast been to this church. We rejoice to ask that not one burden less be laid upon us, but we ask, how they shall profit us? We make sure of the promise that we shall find rest to our souls. we have found it. May we grow more and more in submission; may we press forward toward that biessed life where all things need ut shall be inter-

After another prayer, by his brother Edward. Mr. Beecher began his remarks:-It is curious to observe how such a man as Paul looked at things familiar to us. I don't suppose any man could go to Athens and look at the Acropolis-at that structure representing the highest art of that nationwithout poetical feelings, a sense of the beautiful. We know Paul was there, and we know perfectly weil, from other sources, woat the giory or that city was at that time; but you cannot find a single word of the apostle that would lead you to think he saw anything beautiful in architecture or painting, notwithstanding he uses ARCHITECTURAL ILLUSTRATIONS

constantly. When Paul went into a temple he thought about its foundations underground, looking at it with a contractor's eye-not as regards money; but he thought of the substruc-ture, of the long process, and he uses these words "to ould." He thought of the way in which the temple was built, little by little. You might say, this is a low form of view; you might say, he was a rough spiritual Jew, but had no eye for beauty. But he had, an exquisite sense of beauty, a profound sense of nature; but it was the beauty of the human soul, and nature as developed in man. You recoilect he says, "I have laid the foundations, other men build thereon." Did you ever stop to see men laying foundations? Did you ever stop with the vulgar throng in New York and look down thirty or forty feet and see men shovelling and digging and

York and loox down thirty or forty feet and see men shovelling and diggling and laying in stones far out of sight, except to some curious old minister like me? Did you ever think what it was to be a stonemason, not one that puts on the quirliggs that every one can see, out one who works weeks before anybody can see min or he can see anybody? What comfort is there! As soon as he gets to the surface, some one cise puts the top on, and he goes to another place, down thirty feet again, to lay foundations. I have watched such operations with a great deal of interest, and have come to the conclusion that the like has a sort of charm in it; it brings the wages and the wages bring all the things for the little girs and boys, and Paul says, Paul the only educated man among the apostles, Paul the prodicest man living in Palestine by nature, Paul, who said he accounted himself not less than the chieses, said:—"I have chosen to lay foundations, other men build. I go to cuties where no one has been before me, I take all the labor and care and unpocularity. I bring together humble folks and all sorts of rough edged, rude material. I permete them with a sense of Units; I lay the foundation and as soon as they get where they can stand I will go away and let others build above the surface." There are hundreds of men willing to BUILD ADOVE GROUND, understand this very well. In my-let me think, I have lately been catechised so much that I don't dare make anything of a scarement without thinking—I think it was my second or third year in Indianapolis—I came home Saturday sight and preached Sueday morning a setimon of encouragement, and in the evening I gave an account of the revival in Terre haute, where I do my seed to be conversed with the risings of pride, and I remember I said, "I am going to preach every high." I was all aglow, and Monday night I found the lecture room two-thirds buil. It was a little discouraging, but I do my seed the seed of the converted of the even of the hundred converted. I know what two servant giris re

## THE GOOD FELLOWS

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE GRAND LODGE. The Grand Lodge of the Ancient Order of Good ellows, held its annual meeting yesterday at their rooms No. 26 Delancey street. The annual report of the Secretary showed that the number of lodges at present is twenty-nine, with a total membership of 2.056. The funds on hand is \$42.825. with \$12,000 worth of movable property. During the past six months \$5,836 was expended in aiding sick members; \$1.700 was paid for funeral expenses of deceased members, and \$955 in aid of wisows and orphans; \$127 went for denations, and \$3,757 were expended for other charitable purposes, making a total of \$10,220. The whole amount expended for other charitable purposes, making a total of \$19,712. Among the new lodges initiated was Teutonia Lodge, No. 30. which had left the Order twenty-four years ago to form a new Order, known then as the Germania Order of Good Fellows, several of whose lodges have entered the Order of Ancient Good Fellows. The loilowing officers for the ensuing year were then elected:—W. Grand Masier, Angust Stoekei; Deputy Grand Masier, Adam Herrmann; Grand Chaplain, John Kosier; Grand Secretary, Herman Conrad; Grand Treasurer, Pa. Ketterer; Grand Warden, John C. Loeve; Grand Junior Warden, Edw. V. Klein; Grand Tiler, Fr. Teetsmann; Representative to the National Grand Lodge, Herman Conrad. The National Grand Lodge will meet in Buffalo in September next. aiding sick members: \$1,790 was paid for funeral

THE JERSEY BALLOT CONSPIRATORS.

The action of Judge Knapp, of the Supreme Court, has taught a wholesome lesson to the ballotbox conspirators of Jersey City. They assembled again at two o'clock yesterday afternoon in the Conzt House, but immediately adjourned, learing thick as leaves in Vallambrosa.

that any further action on their part would be followed by imprisonment for contempt. They will meet again this morning, Amdavits have been prepared by freeholders-elect Wick-ham, of the Sixth district, and Curran of the Seventh district, for presentation to the District Attorney, in order that they may be laid before the Grand Jury. The action of the conspirators in these cases being illegal County Clerk Braun will give the certificates of election to Messra. Wickham and Curran. If the conspirators should attempt to count out Messra, Dwyer and O'Reilly in the Eighth district to-day Air. Lippincott will at once apply for an order of arrest for contempt against the prominent conspirators to Judge Knapp, whose injunction prominits any such action.

THE RIFLE.

MEETING OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE-PREPARING FOR THE INTERNATIONAL CONTEST.

The joint committee of the National Rifle Asso ciation and the Amateur Rifle Club met yesterday in the rooms of the National Rifle Association, corner of Fulton and Nassau streets. The follow ing named gentlemen were present:-Generals Shaler, Woodward, Dakin, McMahon and K. Knox: Colonels Wingate and Gudersleeve: Captains Fulton, Bruce and Casey, and Messrs, Alford, Capfield

and Sanford. Colonel Wingate was in the chair. The sau-committee on selecting an American team for the approaching international return match reported through General Shaler that competitions for places on the team would begin today at eleven o'clock, at the Creedmoor ranges. General McMahon reported that Messrs. W. R. Garrison and Martin B. Brown had each subscribed the sum of \$100 toward paying the expenses of the contemplated trip to Ireland. General Shaler advocated at some length the advisability of adopting some efficacious system for taking up subscriptions, contending that the desultory way in which this matter is conducted can produce but very unsatisfactory results. Colonel Gildersleeve thought it was wrong to publish marksmen's scores which may be made in the competition beginning to-day. Some people object, and are coary about having their names

INSERTED IN THE NEWSPAPERS every time they go to Creedmoor. General McMahon believed this was a mistake, and that all pub licity should be given to the practice for an international team. Captain Casey suggested that the publishing of competitors' scores added zest to publishing of competitors' scores added zest to
the contest, and hoped that the whole thing might
be put before the public. General Woodward
claimed that as the joint committee had accepted
of aid in various ways from the people the latter
should be advised of the progress made and arrangements carried out in connection with the
coming trial of skill. Mr. Alford made a motion
that the results of the competitive practice and
scores of the marksmen be given to the press for
the information of the people. This motion was
adopted. General Knox suggested the propriety
of appointing General Johnson, who is soon to
start en

adopted. General Knox suggested the propriety of appointing General Johnson, who is soon to start en

A VISIT TO IRELAND,
to some official position connected with the American team. The Chairman opined that a grave matter of this sort should be left to the captain of the team, wheever he might be. The matter was laid over.

Alt. Alford moved that a cablegram he sent ito Major Leech, at Dublin, advising him that the American team would leave New York on the 5th of June by the Imman company's steamer City of Chester. Captain Fulton opposed the motion, and thought it useless to squander money in this way. After some debate the resolution was agreed to.

On motion the thanks of this joint committee were tendered to Mr. J. P. M. Richards, of New York, now in Ireland, for the trouble he had taken in forwarding a description and map of the Buil, near Dollymount, Dublin, where the international return match is to come off.

The committee now adjourned and reorganized as a sub-committee on the selection of an American team. General Shaler was in the chair. General McMahon read a communication from a colored fellow citizen who wanted an official position on the creax team. Letters were read from other applicants for the office of secretary to the American International Rifle Feam. All these letters of application were laid over for such action as the team might See fit to take when once organized. Captain Faiton now took the chair. Colonel Gidersieve moved for the appointment of a committee of five to supervise the competitive practice beginning to-day. This was agreed to; and Generals Shaler, McMahon and Woodward. Captain Casey and Mr. Colins were nominated to be such committee. It was then agreed that the committee should meet at the rife ranges at Creedmoor to-day. This far there are nine entries for competition to obtain places on the team. These are in addition to Messrs. Fulton, Boddie, Gideraleeve, Dakin, Yale and Hepburn, Woodward, Captain Casey and Mr. Colins were nominated to be such committee.

## THE CITY LEASES.

The following was the result of the sale of the leases for two years of city property, which took place yesterday:-

West side of Third avenue, between Sixty-sixth and sixty-seventh streets, eight lots; whole front on Third avenue, eighty feet deep on Sixty-sixth and Sixty-seventh streets, to Albert Dreher, \$1.5.6.

Whole block of ground between Sixty-seventh Whole block of ground between Sixty-seventh and Sixty-eighth streets, and between Third and Lexington avenues, excepting lot on north side of Sixty-seventh street, occupied by the Fire Department, 170 leet west of Third avenue, twenty-fave leet front and rear by haif the block in depth, in lois, to Owen Moran, \$300; Thomas Pursell, \$225; Patrick McEntee, \$155; Owen McEntyre, \$165; David Tracy, \$100; Owen Moran, two, \$150 each; David Tracy, \$340; Anne Moran, \$75; James Morell, \$75.

Moreil, \$75.
Eignteenth Ward Market building, size
164.42.347.1. to Benjamin Wailace, \$750.
No. 53 Spring - treet, size 24.11.45.1, and rear
building, 25.12.47.3, to Joan Gleason, \$1.130.
No. 61 Thompson street, lot 252100, to T. S. Gibbons, \$1,100. No. 160 Wooster street, size 23.9x38.4, to Peter

No. 160 Wooster street, size 23.0x38.4, to Peter Meragay, \$1,075.
No. 352 West Thirty-fifth street, size 25x00.5; rear, 25x21, to Waiter Sterling, \$600.
Market cellars—Pulton Market, Nos. 19, 20 and 21, to Robert Yates, \$3,500; Washington Market, No. 2, to George Dongias, \$2,200; Essex Market, No. 2, to Elizabeth Burkhardt, \$200; Frankin Market, viz., part of first floor South street, 68x28.5, to M. A. Tynburg, \$1,350; part of main floor, adjoining, 22x26.8, to Philip Cassidy, \$300.

## BOARD OF POLICE.

The Board of Police held a meeting yesterday morning, transacting but little business. The Treasurer presented his report of the unexpended of the Soard of Estimate and Apportionment which shows the sum of \$200.030 66 in excess of the appropriation. The following were appointed patroinen:—Thomas Bazer. George T. Paton, Patrick McGiow and James McQuade.

## MUNICIPAL NOTES.

It is believed that the Mayor will send in the nominations of the new Commissioners at a special meeting of the Board of Aldermen to be held on the 1st of May. The Commissioners whose terms of office expire on that day are General Duryee, of the Police; Townsend Cox, of the Commission of Charities and Correction; Dr. Smith, of the Board of Health; Thomas B. Stewart, of the Park Commission: Commissioner Van Cott, of the Fire Department; and Andrews, of the Tax Commission. The only reappointment that is certain to be made is that of Mr. Cox. The nominations, the charter provides, must be made before the 10th of Mar. Proposals were yesterday received by the Com-

missioner of Public Works for turnishing gas to the public markets and public offices. The following were the bids :- Harlem Gastight Company, #3 per 1,000 feet; the New York Gastight, the Manhattan and New York Mutual, \$2 75, and the Metropolitan \$2 70.

in a short time it will be ascertained to a certainty if anybody in or out of office, is making money by seiling labor tickets. One of the Aldermen gave a ticket to a laboring man the other day, and, according to the man's story, he re-ported for work the following day to a fereman. The following conversation ensued, the laboring

The following conversation ensued, the laboring man says:—
FOREMAN—Do you want to sell that ticket?
LABORER—No; I came here to work.
FOREMAN—But you can get \$12 for the ticket.
LABORER—I want to work, that's what I got the

FOREMAN—But you can get \$12 for the ticket.

Laborse—I want to work, that's what I got the
ticket for.

Foreman—Well, you won't work long here.

And the laborer says he was discharged the day
after this conversation took place. Now the questions are, who are the parties who are willing to
give \$12 apiece for labor tickets? Was the foreman
only a party of the second part, or was he doing
business on his own account?

Mr. Joseph J. O'Donohoe, while coming out of
Gengral Forter's office yesterday, was accosted
by if poor man who gave aim very good evidence
that his wife and six children were on the verge
of starvation. The man said he was willing to
work, but could get none to do. Mr. O'Donehoe
got the man a ticket by dint of great persuasion
with General Porter, although all the tickets he,
as member of the Twentieth Assembly district,
was entitled to, had been distributed days ago.
Mr. O'Donohoe may rest assured that if he is ever
jound near the City Hall in broad daylight again
he will not have a very easy road to travel after
this single ticket donation; for the tales of woe
that will be poured into his ears by the thousand
and one men who crowd the corridors daily, and
who will not accept contract work at \$1.75 a day,
but want work from the city at 2. will be as

#### . A DISTRESSING SUICIDE.

AN AGED AND HIGHLY RESPECTED STRAMBOAT

LINE SUPERINTENDENT SHOOTS HIMSELF. One of the saddest cases of suicide that has happened in this city for many years occurred vesterday afternoon on board the steamboat St. John, of the New York and Albany line, lying at the foot of Nineteenth street, East River, the deceased being one of the oldest steamboat men in New York, and a citizen who has ever on cupied the highest place in the esteem of all who have known him-Alonson P. St. John, late Superintendent of the New York and Albany Steamship

It appears that at about three o'clock yesterday afternoon Mr. St. John was on board the boat bearing his name, which had been undergoing repairs for some weeks past, walking on the deck and inspecting the progress made by the workmen who were engaged on it. He appeared to be in his usual health, which

was excellent for a man of his age, as he was over seventy-five years old, and his looks and conversation betokened nothing of the fatal act he was about to commit. Encountering the first mate of the boat, Mr. Muil, a conversation ensued between them on various topics, the de-ceased manifesting a lively interest in everything cased manifesting a lively interest in everything that wassaid. After awhile they commenced talking about the boat, the progress being made upon it and the date it was expected to make its next trip, and the conversation continued on this subject for some minutes, Mr. St. John, talking quite rationally and saying nothing that would in any way indicate that anything was wrong with him, further than that he felt a little faint. After leaving the first mate he entered the steward's room, which was uncocupied, and about teaminutes after those in the vicinity were startled by hearing the resort of a pistol, apparently proceeding from inside the cabin. A number of the men rushed in and were normined at seeing Mr. St. John seated in a chair, his legs stretched out on the floor and his head sightly thrown back and a smoking pistol tigatly clasped in his right hand, which rested on his knee. Messengers were normedly despatched for medical aid, but inside of a few minutes, and before a physician could arrive, the unfortunate man had breathed his last. The bail had entered the head just above the right temple, penetrating the brain. Not adrop or blood and flowed, and has features were as calm and composed as if he were only sleeping. His overfoot, which he had on while talking to Mr. Mulliwas found on the back of the caar and his hat on the foor. The pistol with which the deed was committed is an old style six-shooter, all the chambers of which, excepting the one unloaded, were filled with unusually large builets.

Directing that the body be not disturbed until the arrival of the Coroner, the officers of the boat at once communicated the sad intelligence to Captain Gunner, of the Eighteenth presence, who promptly notified Coroner Eightlend presence, who promptly notified Coroner Eightlend in presence, who promptly notified cover and had never appeared in better health or spirits.

Coroner Eichhoff arriving a jury was empanelled, and several of the men on board who had talked with the decassed before his dealing the stiffe that was said. After awhile they commenced talking about the boat, the progress being made upon it

We, the Coroner's jury empanelled to inquire into the cause of the death of Alonson P. 21. John, do find on investigation that the said Alonson P. 25. John came to his death at about a quarter past three o'clock P. M. on the 23d inst. by a pistol wound in the right temple inflicted by himself while laboring under temporary aberration of mind.

ration of unit.

It is supposed that the fatal act was occasioned by depression of spirits on the part of deceased, owing to a recent action of the Board of Birectors of the line of which he was superintendent, who at their last meeting retired aim from the position ne had so honorably and efficiently filled for more than a quarter of a century, not because of any fault or difficulty with him but because of his advanced years, a younger man being given the place.

Although the veteran ex-Superintendent never Although the voteran ex-Superintendent never openly manuested any feeling at the change it is taought by those who knew him well that he keemly felt it and that it preyed on his mind and made him sad and gloomy. If this is the case (and it seems probable) it is more than fikely that the decased contemplated beforehand the fatal act, selecting as the place of its execution the scene of so many years? arduous services, the boot being especially endeared to him from the fact that some ten years ago when it was built, being at the time considered the finest boat of the line, it was named the St. John, in honor of the Superintendent, who was most highly exceemed by the directors and stockholders of the company.

The deceased resided in Lalayette, N. J., and the remains were conveyed there on the train list night by his sorrowing relatives.

THE JERSEY WIFE MURDER.

CONTINUATION OF THE INQUEST-A SAD PICTURE

OF DOMESTIC LIFE. The inquest on the body of Catharine Blanckmeyer was resumed at Brady's Morgue last evening before Coroner Lynca, Stephen Lyons, a brother-in-law of the deceased,

testified that he frequently saw Bianckmeyer and his wife under the influence of liquor; that they had often quarrelled, and that on one occasion deceased complained that Blanckmeyer had beaten berr see had severe marks and

Minietta Gibbons, eleven years old, a daughter of the deceased by her former husband, testified :the deceased by her former husband, testified:—
On last Sunday alterhoop mamma went out to get some bread for supper, leaving me to cook some corn starca pudding; when she got back papa had a quarrel with her; he struck her twice with a boot; she fell down five times, striking once against the table: I went to bed; next morning mamma was very sick: papa sent for a doctor who came and advised him to get some undeached muslin had ond mamma's head; mamma died that same high. In answer to the Coroner, the girl said that she saw papa strike mamma in the lace with his clenched fish; the child was sent out for twenty-five coats' worth of whiskey, which her papa arank; she remembered crying out to her papa, "Let mamma up—don't kill her;" he was beating her at the time. The girl, while giving her testimony, was the object of protound attention on the part et ine jury and the speciators. Part of the clothing ane wore was blood stained.

County Physician Stout testified that he made a post mortem examination on the body of Catharine Bianckineyer, in which he was assisted by Dr. Bird; found the face discolored; the lower pay on the leit side was instituted; the lungs, heart and other organs were perfectly healthy; the stomaca and intestines were empty; there was a superficial inflammation of the orain; tuere was a signit fracture of the temporal bone on the leit side; death was caused by nervous prostration or exhaustion; there was neither hemorrhage, clothor compression; the indammation of the orain was not sufficient to cause death. Dr. Bird corroborated this testimon,

Dr. Walter J. Hadden testified that on Mouday morning he was called upon by Bianckineyer to go and see his wife, who he said was very sick; lound her face swolled; she seemed to be suffering from the effects of hugor as well as from injuries; nound the jaw broken; there were also other bruses; asked her how she received those injuries, and could only elict from her the mechanic for the prostrated condition.

FIRE IN JERSEY CITY. On last Sunday alternoon mamma went out to get

#### FIRE IN JERSEY CITY. AN OIL FACTORY AND A LUMBER STORMHOUSE

DESTROYED-LOSS EIGHTY THOUSAND DOLLARS. The greatest fire of the year in Jersey City broke out at ten minutes to six o'clock last evening in the linseed oil factory of the Messra. Force, at the foot of Warren street, Jersey city, and sdjacent to the South Cove. Several explosions followed the breaking out of the fire, and the flames spread with extraordinary rapidity. By the time the Fire Department arrived the building and its centents were consigned to the devouring element. The flames spread to the lumber yard of Washburn & Campbell, whice was totally destroyed, save a pile of laths, which was only slightly injured. The dwelling nodes attached to this vard, and occupied by the watchman, Matthew Burns, and his family, next yielded to the flames, and Eurus and his family narrowly escaped. The burning brands were tossed over the nouses a distance of four blocks, setting fire to a house of Mr. Cerrican and causing a general alarm to be sounded. The whole Fire Department then turned out. Mayor Traphagen, Mr. Marinus, Fresident of the Police Commissioners, and many other city officials ient their aid. The extensive steel works of Thompson & Gregory were in lumineat danger, but were saved by great exertion. The loss to the Messis. Force is \$70,000, intily insured, and to Messis. The loss on boats which were damaged in the cove is about \$300. A large quantity of hose belonging to the Fire Department was also burned. The origin of the fire beginned to discovered.

The rumor that it was the work of an incendiary is without foundation. It was very fortunate that the firemen succeeded to preventing the spread of the dames to the steet works, for had this concern caught fire the loss would have been enormous. A freen wind sweet the dames in that direction, and great anxiety was misurested for the safety of the Bibekly populared tenement houses in that secthe flames spread with extraordinary ra-

freat anxiety was manufested for the salety of thickly populated tenement houses in that tion. The fremen were aided by the tughout J Fuller, whose crow helped to subdue the six-the southern side.